

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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GAMBLER OR THIEF?

A distinguished preacher in Los Angeles last Sunday declared from his pulpit that a gambler is no better than a thief. He might have gone further and still kept within the bounds of truth, says the Los Angeles Times. A common gambler is not half so good as a great many highwaymen. There is some verity about a stage robber, but there is none about a card sharp.

The divine who was explaining these matters to his congregation included more than the card sharp under the head of gambler. He would have it that speculators generally are no better than they should be, if not so bad as a day. Light burglar or a midnight hold-up man. If a speculator tells untruths and in every way that he can deceives those with whom he "plays the game," he is as bad as any thieves in all the categories.

But the preacher and pastor have an uphill job on their hands to eliminate the thirst for gambling from human nature. It seems to be inherent in the whole race and to break out in all kinds of ways.

The burglar himself is a gambler. He takes more chances to get less than any honest man who does something useful and plays "a square game" with his neighbor during his lifetime. A burglar will break into a house at the imminent danger of being shot in the act or caught while in the performance of his game, or tripped up by a detective in some way afterward and sent to prison. He could make a better living with less risk, a quieter conscience, in every way more satisfactorily, if he could only be taught that "honesty is the best policy." The trapper goes to the wilds of American woods from year's end to year's end, tramping almost inaccessible mountains, through almost impenetrable snows, for the fur of the wild creatures who live there. He could make a great deal more money in an easier and safer way; but the element of chance in the trapper's and hunter's business is really the great fascination.

Here we have a bit of territory on the lower Colorado about to be opened up to settlement. The government is about to allot there 172 farms to American citizens. More than that number of applicants are sitting up nights and days for a week or more in the hope of getting the first allotment. It is the opinion of men exceedingly well informed upon the subject, that any one of these couple of hundred persons may go down to the Imperial Valley and at his leisure look over the country, pick out a piece of land, and buy it for less per acre than the government is demanding for this irrigated land on the Colorado. Some of these who are "in line" may not know this; but, on the other hand, a good many of them do. There is no chance in going down into the Imperial Valley and selecting the quarter-section you desire, coming to an understanding as to its price, paying your money and getting it. It is simply cold-blooded business. There is no element of chance, no speculation, no gamble about it.

The scores of people in the line waiting for the land office to make this Yuma allotment on the Colorado are all gambling. No one of them expects to get the worst piece in the 172 farms, nor even the average piece. Every one of them hopes to get the best of all the others in selecting his location. Somewhere on this land there will be a townsite. Through some part of it at some time or other there will probably run a railroad. There is a good deal of difference in the quality of the soil on the piece about to be opened, and that is the fascination which keeps men and women standing in line, waiting in a hall or lounging in a reclining chair wrapped up in blankets during a week, or ten days. It is the gambling spirit, the speculative temperament, the chance that stimulates the endurance of all this suffering on the part of the persons seeking to enter a claim on this government land.

A WISE ORDINANCE

No more important bit of legislation has been taken up by the supervisors since they were sworn into office than the ordinance extending the fire limits, which was introduced at last night's meeting by Supervisor Logan. The tenement district of Honolulu has been a disgrace to the city, and it would be nothing short of criminal negligence to allow the state or affairs to continue. Though the new ordinance will not abolish the crying abuses, it will ameliorate them and will make it possible for the chief of the fire department to see that the ordinary laws of safety are not flagrantly disobeyed, as they have been heretofore.

The Chinatown district should never have been exempted from the fire limits regulations. The disastrous fire which followed the plague should have taught the people of Honolulu a lesson, but, as is too often the case, the warning was allowed to go unheeded.

Any day Chinatown may be devastated by a fire as disastrous as the conflagration of ten years ago, and under present conditions the main business section of this city would be seriously endangered. Dynamite scattered about the city could hardly be more dangerous than are the tinderlike old structures which encumber the land in the exempted district. It requires but a spark to kindle a conflagration more terrible than any Honolulu has ever known.

A great fire in the tenement district could hardly escape being accompanied by loss of life, for the way the families are crowded in, often depending upon a single narrow stairway for their exit from upper floors, would render escape almost impossible.

Scattered in through the tenements are many opium dives, where, during the evening hours, the slaves of the poppy dream away at so much per dream. The overturning of one of the lamps used by the smokers to keep their "pills" alight might start a fire which would baffle the best efforts of the fire department. During the daytime the dark alleys in the exempted district are bad enough; after nightfall they are but mantraps.

A new building ordinance is badly needed, and it is to be hoped that the piece of legislation now being considered will become law, but pending that time it is essential that some steps be taken which will prevent the erection of any more firetraps in the downtown district. The extension of the fire limits will accomplish this end.

THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA.

While the obstacles to the President's success in getting congress to legislate his program into law are very great, his victory, if he achieves one, will be very effective. It will give him greater prestige with his party than he has ever had before. And it is to be remembered that most Presidents have had to fight just such battles. The struggle between the executive and the legislative branches of the government are quite a century old and probably will last as long as the present form of government continues in force.

His persistency in pegging away has compelled much admiration, even among his opponents. He has advanced few new ideas beyond what he outlined at the very beginning. He stated on his long western tour about what he wanted and has stuck to it through thick and thin. Of course there have been modifications. The work of arranging details has gone on. Some minor provisions have been abandoned, others have been suggested and adopted. But after all the President is standing for the same essentials now that he stood for four months ago. If he has yielded something here and there, it has been for the sake of political expediency. He promises to press on toward the goal, even if he does not get all he wants at this session of congress. If he can not get a whole loaf now, he will have to take a half loaf, but he tells his visitors he will ask for the other half later on.

His friends think it certain that, while he has acquiesced in the virtual nullification of the publicity feature of the corporation tax for the present, he will come up severely at the next session of congress and insist that the necessary appropriation for making the records public be voted. There is little question that if an unsatisfactory partial savings bank bill is enacted at this session, the President will ask congress next year to amend the law so that it will be effective. The talk is all but open that most of the conservation measures will be abandoned by this congress, but the President is willing to take what he can get at present and then, like Oliver Twist, he promises to insist upon having more when congress comes together again.

The supervisors acted with pronounced promptness regarding the amendment of the fire limits. It is to be hoped that they will adopt the new building ordinance with equal dispatch.

DRIVING US FROM THE OCEAN.

We do not know exactly what the sentiment of the American people as a whole is in the matter, but for ourselves we had a feeling of shame when we read in the report of a hearing before the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries that we have to send our guns and ammunition to the Philippines in Japanese vessels, says the Army and Navy Journal. It was only half a century ago that our own ships, with some show of force, opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world, and now, with all that start, we have fallen so far behind in the race for ocean supremacy that our flag has virtually disappeared from the Pacific Ocean, and we are compelled to have recourse to the transportation facilities of a nation we rescued from quasi-barbarian isolation in the middle of the last century. Congressman Humphrey, of the State of Washington, could be pardoned for expressing himself with some feeling before the committee on January 20 in discussing H.R. 16,362, providing for a postal subvention for American ships. Dealing with the want of transports by this country in the Spanish war, Mr. Humphrey said the scene presented by our troops as they marched down to the gangplank to "Rally round the flag" and then sailed away under a foreign flag was ridiculous. He asserted that to get our troops to Cuba the government paid \$13,000,000 for ships, and after the war some of them were sold at a reduced price and some abandoned.

Germany especially provides that any vessel receiving government assistance must be built in a German yard, out of German material. Mr. Humphrey said he did not know of a single country that pays an ocean mail subvention or subsidy on any vessel that is not constructed in its own yards. So far as the Pacific Coast is concerned, he regarded the American navy as absolutely worthless. The Coast is not receiving any protection whatever from the navy. The Pacific fleet of cruisers would be practically worthless, he held, in war against the Japanese battleships. Mr. Humphrey defied any man to explain what good the fleet in the Atlantic would do the Pacific in case of war with Japan. The latter could seize the Philippines and Hawaii, because it can transport 200,000 troops now at one time, he said, and if they desired the Japanese could cross the ocean and seize the Pacific Coast. He believed no man could study the situation without realizing that the Pacific Coast is absolutely at the mercy of Japan. Mr. Humphrey thought it would be more desirable to put the whole Atlantic fleet in the Pacific, but the reason it is not done is that there are no docking facilities there, but the dock at Bremerton is being pushed and will cost two and a half millions. With that finished, he thought the Coast could take care of the whole fleet.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

The bungalow site seems to find favor with the greatest number of members of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, and it seems altogether likely that the new Carnegie library will be located there. The site is admirably suited to the purpose, and it could be had at once. The present structure on the property is one that can well be dispensed with.

A handsome library building would do much to improve the appearance of the Capitol grounds, and the excuse that the park would be too crowded hardly holds water. There is ample room for a library structure, and there would seem to be no valid reason why one should not be erected there. It would be a simple matter to provide an entrance from both Hotel and Richards streets, and the building would be readily accessible to all of the principal car lines of the city.

The Capitol grounds are quiet and well kept, and the surroundings are ideal for a library. There is ample room and there is ample shade. This is something which should be taken into consideration, for on a treeless lot the library would look barren and unattractive until shrubbery could be grown. The gore site, which has been strongly urged, is rather small, is dusty, and is noisy. The bungalow site is only a block away, and it is just that much nearer the chief residence section of the city.

The bungalow site offers many distinct advantages over any other.

LAW HANDICAPS OFFICIALS.

It is to be regretted that the license law does not make it possible for convictions to be secured on circumstantial evidence. There is every reason to believe that several Japanese hotels are flagrantly violating the law, but as the employees must be caught actually disposing of liquor if a conviction is to be secured, the officials are seriously handicapped.

Iceboxes full of beer, demijohns of sake and guests drinking in private diningrooms are pretty good evidence that liquor is being sold, but not evidence which will hold in a court of law. If it be the intention to put a stop to the selling of liquor in unlicensed hotels and restaurants, a law should be passed which would give the officials a little more power.

END OF TROUBLE IN SIGHT.

It looks very much as though the end of the Russian immigrant trouble were in sight. Advice received from Kauai yesterday indicate that the supposed discontent on Makaweli plantation exists largely in the imagination of those who would like to see a disturbance. Some trustworthy person who has a thorough knowledge of the Russian language and of the local labor situation as well should be sent among the immigrants to learn their real grievances and ascertain what they want to do. Makaweli Russians are evidently quite contented with their lot.

BETTER PHONES SOON.

The announcement that Honolulu is to have a thoroughly up-to-date telephone service within the next few weeks is certainly welcome. The present system is far behind the times and entirely unsuited to the requirements of the city. The new system will place Honolulu in the class with the large cities of the mainland.

It has been ascertained by the supervisors that the superintendent of public works is the man upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of seeing that sidewalks are put down. This will also take the question of the width of sidewalks out of the hands of the county authorities and will relieve them of the disagreeable task of trying to please all persons at once.

Uncle Sam is taking steps to become a landlord instead of a tenant in the foreign cities in which his ambassadors are located, and will begin building embassies to the extent of not more than half a million dollars' worth a year. As a property owner he will naturally expect the foreign peoples to pay him a little more respect than they do to mere "renters."

Young men who are hesitating to wed because of their modest incomes can now take heart since Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is going to wed on a salary of fifteen dollars a week, says the Christian Science Monitor. But, of course, as every energetic, industrious young man should, he thinks he can see prospects of better things ahead.

AROUND THE CIRCLE.

The Circle Railroad in London describes a circle whose diameter is about ten miles. In the car was an old and very obese lady, who expressed the utmost solicitude lest she be carried past her station. A passenger assured her that her station was half an hour away, and that he would tell her when they reached it.

"Thank you very much, sir," said the fat old lady; "but whenever I get out, being as 'ow I'm so 'eavy, I backs out; an' I ain't more than 'arf way out afore along comes the guard an' 'e says: 'Look lively, there mum,' says he, 'look lively,' and 'e pushes me back in again, an' I've been round the circle three times this morning."—Circle Magazine.

Wreck of Ship Found.

Steamer advice report that the bulk of the training ship Tashishima Maru, lost eight years ago with all hands, including seventy cadets from the Toho Training School, has been found by fishermen off Yoshinaga Bay, Shikoku. A body, believed to have been that of the captain, was found near the same place after the disaster, but no other trace of the tragedy was discovered until the Tashishima brought up part of the long-lost wreck.

THE FIRST DESSERT SPOON.

When dessert spoons were invented, Hamilton Palace, the seat of Sir Charles Murray's uncle, was the first household north of the Tweed to adopt them. A small laird, invited to dine with the Duke of Hamilton, was disgusted to find a dessert spoon handed to him with the sweets. "What do you get me this for?" he exclaimed to the footman. "Do you think my mouth has got any smaller than since I lapped up my soup?"—London Chronicle.

A REMEDY WHICH NEVER FAILS.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers. Beaman, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

RIOTING IN BOGOTA.

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 9.—There has been continuous rioting in the city as a result of yesterday's incident of the stirring of the American embassy. The anti-American feeling is running high.

Media reports the complete defeat of the insurgent army.

CONDENSED NEWS
FROM COAST FILES

Germans are seeking Canadian trade. Hogs have passed the ten-dollar mark.

The attorney-general of Louisiana is missing. Many American hotels are building in Paris.

Autos are to be barred from the Yellowstone.

The Tarahumare Indians of Mexico are starving.

Nebraska had a small earthquake February 26.

Cuban bonds have been oversubscribed in London.

Milk trust men of New York have been indicted.

California horses are favored for army remounts.

The American fair at Berlin has been called off.

Senator Flint of California has suffered a relapse.

J. D. Rockefeller has built palatial offices in London.

Storms have again blocked roads in the middle West.

The President will give a banquet to Speaker Cannon.

Trains in Colorado were buried in the snow for three days.

American sheep and goats will be introduced into Japan.

There are 1200 names this year in Dehrett's peerage book.

An ex-convict has sued Katherine Gould for money loaned.

February closed with heavy rainstorms in the northwest.

A \$40,000,000 company is to develop the west coast of Mexico.

The lords are to offer a plan for the reform of the upper house.

A naval commission may review Peary's proofs of discovery.

The measles quarantine at Stanford University has been raised.

The senate may suspend the lease permitting the killing of seals.

Germany denies that it is hostile to the American fair in Berlin.

Many convicts are reported of men selling liquor to Indians.

On February 28, Mrs. Roosevelt was at Naples en route to Egypt.

A second avalanche near Mace, Idaho, buried the town of Burke.

The government of Portugal hears that a great revolt is brewing.

The leaning tower of Pisa is said to be undermined and in danger.

Religious differences over schools are causing serious troubles in Spain.

The year's record of building in the United States breaks all records.

Ladybugs are being used to clear the San Joaquin orchards of aphids.

New York Democrats are not united for Gaynor for the Presidency.

The State police did fine work in suppressing the Philadelphia riots.

The Manila maneuvers put the city at the mercy of the invading army.

Former Philippine Governor Smith will be renamed for the customs court.

The government will spend a large sum in fighting the white slave trade.

Both Bryan and Doctor Cook lately crossed the Andes from Chile to Argentina.

Children are supposed to have sent recent black hand letters in New York.

Heavy earthquake shocks from a distance have been recorded at St. Louis.

A Curtiss biplane was flown near Douglas, Arizona, at an elevation of 4500.

The Liberals won by thirty-one majority in the first test vote in the commons.

Beveridge has introduced a bill prohibiting the disposal of Alaska coal lands.

President Underwood of the Erie railroad thinks Americans want a monarchy.

Monterey Bay is urging harbor improvements to accommodate a new railroad.

Wm. E. Parcell has been appointed United States senator for North Dakota.

Princess Clementine of Belgium will marry Prince Victor Napoleon in October.

San Francisco has been restrained by the court from selling Geary street bonds.

An Arctic fishing steamer reports an uncharted reef south of Cape St. James.

Russia offers to join other powers in building a new route through Manchuria.

A Japanese woman is in charge of a branch postal station at Fresno, California.

The Klamath Indian reservation in Oregon is likely to be opened to settlement.

Congress may appropriate for paintings of incidents in American naval history.

Wholesale frauds in supplies have been uncovered in German army administration.

The Idaho village of Mace was wiped out by a snowslide and seventy-five people buried.

The President has again urged action on the railroad, statehood and conservation acts.

Dr. William Burke has been indicted for dynamiting Luella Smith at his sanatorium.

An empty lifeboat of expensive build has been found on the British Columbian coast.

The plan to revolutionize the British government has been delayed until after Easter.

The direct primary law has cemented Senator Penrose's political control of Pennsylvania.

Baron Herman Willemer, an Austrian officer, was killed in a duel by Doctor Meyer.

The Democratic revolt against Murphy as leader of Tammany has been suppressed.

The United States senate has passed a resolution requiring into the police "third degree."

Mexico will ask for the extradition of two American bankers lately doing business there.

Madrid is confident of American neutrality and wants officially demonstrated to stop.

The United States has approved the Panama Canal case brought against the New York World.

A fund yielding \$80,000 a year is being collected in Chicago to buy medals of American patriots.

A British statement suggests that

Halley's comet and the new one may collide in the heavens.

The postoffice department insists that the postal deficit is due to the low rate for carrying magazines.

Germany has called upon its subjects in America to report for military physical examination.

A new law aimed at the French press prohibits the publication of pictures or stories of crimes.

The last of the indictments against Treadwell, the former San Francisco banker, have been dismissed.

The Laymen's Missionary Convention refused to let negro delegates attend their Denver banquet.

James A. Patten, enriched by his Chicago speculations, has retired from business and will go to Europe.

Paymaster Arthur Brown of the cruiser Albany has again mixed his accounts and faces a court martial.

A. P. Barker of Topeka, aged seventy-three, got a divorce because his wife refused to pray. She is sixty-three.

A tramp in Texas was given a half interest in a ranch worth \$1,000,000 for saving the life of a child of the owner.

Cardinal Lucon of France has been fined \$100 for signing a pastoral letter against the use of certain text books.

The young Turks may overthrow the new Sultan and put Youssef Izzeddin Effendi, a son of Abdul on the throne.

A girl, whose mother was on board the cruiser California looking for her lover, jumped overboard but was rescued.

The new railway line proposed by Russia in northern China is said to be due to her fear of a war with the Chinese.

Kate Goodman, a missionary worker at Los Angeles, has married in New Mexico a Japanese preacher named Inawawa.

Jealous of the Argentine contracts, European critics profess doubt of America's ability to build dreadnoughts.

A workingman's fingers are worth \$1000 apiece according to the decision made by a White Plains, N. J., judge in a damage suit.

At the request of Jewish editors, the President has called the attention of Russia to the frequent violation of American passports.

The Chinese undertook to capture the dala-lama but the latter escaped into India and will be provided for by the Calcutta government.

Secretary Ballinger has summoned the city authorities of San Francisco to show cause why the Hetch Hetchy clauses of the Garfield permit should not be revoked leaving Lake Eleanor as the sole Yosemite source of city water supply.

The National City Bank of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been wrecked by a bookkeeper who stole \$140,000 and then disappeared.

New Orleans, which proposes to hold a \$30,000,000 Panama fair, will offer Roosevelt \$50,000 for two months' work as director general.

The cruisers California, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia and Maryland have gone to the Santa Barbara channel for target practice.

An old boyhood chum of Andrew Carnegie told him a hard luck story at Santa Barbara and was given Carnegie's treatise on the uses of economy.

The Chinese government has replied to an inquiry by Great Britain setting forth her intentions in Tibet, and the reply is regarded as satisfactory by the British foreign office. China declares that interior administration of Tibet will not be changed.

Secretary Dickinson will recommend to the Philippine government a change in the form of the stamp that is now placed upon cigars made in the islands to meet the objection of the domestic cigar manufacturers that the stamp is misleading. It has been contended that the quality and purity of the cigars were certified by the United States government.

THE BANK OF LOVE.

Deposits—Bonbons, theater tickets, and honeyed words.

Checks—Quarrels by which you lessen your account of pleasure.

Personal notes—Promises to "love, honor, cherish and obey."

Security—Children, who make it more certain that the promissory notes will be paid.

Loans—Sharing pleasures with another.

Discount—Closing the matrimonial account through the divorce court—Judge.

THE WHOLE STORY.

They met and bowed and went their way—

Ere long they met, and talked. And yet

Once more they met, and laughed, and danced—

And afterwards they met—and met—

And met—and met—and met—and then

They met—and did not part again.—Puck.

The bark Arago, which brought lumber for the Hawaiian Lumber company, is discharging at the Channel wharf.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2

for impurity of the blood, scurfy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary syphilis, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system, and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

for nervous debility, impotency, etc., the powerful stimulant and tonic, and the most effective of all the remedies for the above diseases.

THERAPION

is sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England 25 s. 6 d. In America, state which of the three remedies is required, and directions for use will be sent free of charge.

Prepared at the French Hospital for the Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and the French Hospital for the Diseases of the Blood, at Paris.

Therapion may now be had in larger lots than ever.